**Team Practice Worksheet**

Team Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Team Members: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| Unit Title: Ancient Greece | | Lesson Topic: Geography and the Settlement of Greece |
| Finish this practice to get ready for your quiz | Answer the questions using **COMPLETE SENTENCES**.   1. What is a peninsula? 2. Describe the geography of the mainland of Greece. Provide at least 2 examples in your answer, in which you describe different landforms within Greece and the bodies of water surrounding Greece. 3. Why did some Greek settlements trade? What goods from the Greek mainland were traded? What goods did the Greeks get in exchange? Provide at least two examples of goods both traded and exchanged. 4. What was the primary reason why the ancient Greeks started colonies? Where were the colonies located? 5. Where did ancient Greeks mostly settle? Why were ancient Greek communities isolated from one another?      1. Describe the 3 actions that the ancient Greeks were likely to take when starting a new colony. 2. What challenges did Greek farmers face? Provide at least 3 examples in your answer. 3. How did Greek farmers meet challenges that they faced? Provide at least 3 examples in your answer. 4. Give at least three reasons why travel was challenging in Ancient Greece. 5. Describe at least two challenges merchant ships faced. | |

**Answer Sheet**

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| Unit Title: Ancient Greece  Lesson Topic: Geography and the Settlement of Greece |
| 1. A body of land that is surrounded on three sides by water 2. The mainland of Greece is a peninsula. Greece also includes many islands throughout the Mediterranean and the Aegean seas. Mainland Greece is a land of steep, rugged mountains, almost entirely surrounded by turquoise blue seas. The Adriatic and Ionian Seas also surround Greece. 3. Some ancient Greek settlements traded to get the goods they needed. Olive oil and pottery from the Greek mainland were traded, or exported. In exchange, the Greeks got, or imported, different goods like grain, timber, and metal. 4. The ancient Greeks started colonies primarily because they needed more farmland to raise enough crops to feed their people. Colonies were located in Asia Minor (Turkey), Spain, France, Italy, Africa, and along the coast of the Black Sea. 5. The ancient Greeks mostly settled on the coast near the seas. Ancient Greek communities were isolated from one another by mountains, which made travel and communication difficult. 6. The ancient Greeks consulted an oracle to see whether their efforts would be successful. Then they gathered food and supplies, took a flame from the town’s sacred fire, and began their long sea voyages. Finally, after finding a safe place with good farmland and natural harbors, they established their colony. 7. The land in ancient Greece was mostly mountainous. Even in the plains and valleys, the land was rocky, and water was scarce. The rainy season was mostly during the winter months. No major rivers flowed through Greece. 8. Some farmers built wide earth steps into the hills to create more flat land for farming. Most farmers grew crops like grapes and olives, which needed less land. Farmers planted hillside orchards of fruit and nut trees. Greek farmers raised sheep and goats, which can graze on the sides of mountains. 9. Travel by land was hard because roads were not paved. People had to bring their own food and other supplies with them. Sudden storms might send ships off course or sink them. 10. Merchant ships were not built for speed but for carrying large amounts of goods. Journeys were long, and a one-way trip from the mainland could take 2 months. The lack of compasses or charts made navigation difficult. |